

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

RICHARD ALLEN FABEL,

Defendant.

Case No. CR06-41RSL

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
CLARIFY, CLARIFYING PRIOR  
ORDER, AND AFFIRMING  
MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S  
DETENTION ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on the Government's Motion to Clarify Order (Dkt. #121) requesting that the Court clarify its order Affirming Magistrate Judge's Detention Order (Dkt. #120, the "Order"). In the Order, the Court denied defendant's Motion to Review Order of Detention and erroneously imported some of the facts regarding another defendant into the Order. Therefore, the Court hereby clarifies the Order.

The Court has reviewed the transcript of the February 16, 2006 detention hearing before the Honorable Cynthia Imbrogno, United States Magistrate Judge in Spokane; defendant's motion for revocation of the detention order; the Government's opposition to revocation of the detention order; the recorded April 10, 2006 detention hearing before Judge Donohue and the

1 remainder of the record. It considers *de novo* the detention order issued by Judge Donohue.  
2 U.S. v. Koenig, 912 F.2d 1190, 1191 (9th Cir. 1990).

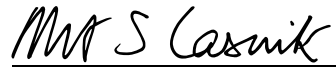
3       The Court will detain defendant prior to trial if it determines “that no condition or  
4 combination of conditions will reasonably assure . . . the safety of any other person and the  
5 community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e). Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), the Court considers four  
6 factors when deciding if defendant is a danger to the community: “(1) [t]he nature and  
7 circumstances of the offense charged . . . (2) the weight of the evidence against the person; (3)  
8 the history and characteristics of the person . . . (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to  
9 any person or the community that would be posed by the person’s release.” The Government  
10 bears the burden of establishing “by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant poses a  
11 danger to the community.” United States v. Gebro, 948 F.2d 1118, 1121 (9th Cir. 1991).

12       The Court finds by clear and convincing evidence that defendant poses a danger to the  
13 community. Defendant is charged with racketeering. The Court clarifies that he has not been  
14 charged in the substantive counts nor specifically named in any of the Predicate Acts involving  
15 Murder or Witness Tampering. The Court further clarifies that defendant has not been charged  
16 with a capital crime. However, as President of the Washington Nomads Chapter of the Hells  
17 Angels Motorcycle Club, the defendant had ultimate decision-making authority for the activities  
18 of the Hells Angels in the State of Washington. Those decisions included directing, sanctioning,  
19 approving, and permitting other members to engage in criminal activities including murder,  
20 attempted murder, intimidation, extortion, and robbery. These facts clearly demonstrate that  
21 defendant poses a significant risk to individuals involved in this trial and to the community at  
22 large.

23       For all of the foregoing reasons, the Government’s Motion to Clarify Order (Dkt. #121) is  
24 GRANTED, the Court clarifies the Order as set forth above, and defendant’s “Motion to Review  
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1 Order of Detention” (Dkt. #86) is DENIED.

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3 DATED this 23rd day of June, 2006.

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7 Robert S. Lasnik  
8 United States District Judge  
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